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SADC Telecommunications Conference Opens in Harare

MB0203175695 Harare Zimbabwe National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1130 GMT 2 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The minister of information, posts and telecommunications, Comrade David Karimanzira, says $6.5 billion is needed to meet telecommunication needs in the region. Officially opening the Southern African Development Community [SADC] telecommunications finance workshop in Harare today, Comrade Karimanzira said the government is considering ways of improving telecommunications services through the commercialization of the PTC [Post and Telecommunications].

He said although Zimbabwe has 1.4 percent of telephones for every 100 people [as heard], it is better than the average for Africa which stands at 0.4 percent per hundred people. The workshop, organized by Price Waterhouse, is being attended by senior policy decision makers of telecommunication services within the SADC.

SADC, Frontline States Meet To Discuss Merger

MB0303052295 Harare Zimbabwe National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 2 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The president, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has stressed the continued importance of the Southern African Development Community, SADC, in promoting peace and stability in the region.

Addressing SADC foreign ministers at a reception at State House in Harare this evening, President Mugabe said peace and stability are vital for the economic and social development of Southern Africa. He paid tribute to the founders of the Frontline states for their assistance to the various liberation movements in the region.

The foreign ministers of the Frontline states and the SADC began arriving in Harare for a crucial meeting to discuss the merger of the two regional bodies. The meeting will find ways of merging the two bodies into one organization that will operate as one in economic, security, and peace in the region and other forums. The merger is aimed at allowing countries such as Malawi, Swaziland, and Lesotho, which were not members of the Frontline states but subscribed to SADC to cooperate in regional, economic, and political initiatives.

Mugabe Addresses Frontline Ministers

MB0303054095 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0020 GMT 3 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Harare March 2 SAPA—Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe on Thursday called on Frontline states to seek internal solutions to local conflicts and desist from asking the United Nations for help, ZIANA [Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency] news agency reported.

The UN's intervention should be sought only as a last resort, he told a reception at State House for 11 foreign ministers forming the Frontline States Forum.

"It's a very sad reflection if we, each time there is instability in a particular country or region, immediately rush to the UN and seek its help, even before the adjoined states to the country that is in conflict have sat together and made an effort to try to redeem that country and help it to retain peace. First and foremost let's deal with our own situations in the region."

Mr Mugabe said countries in conflict should develop negotiating procedures to promote reconciliation. If these failed, neighbouring countries should assist. He said there was a need for more co- ordination among Frontline states in ensuring peace in the subcontinent and in condemning discrimination, whether based on race, religion or region.

The 11 ministers were in Harare for a one-day meeting to discuss a new mandate for the Frontline States body, formed originally to fight "apartheid South Africa's aggression in the region".

Members of the Frontline States Forum are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Namibia, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Further on Merger Meeting

MB0303135595 Harare Zimbabwe National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1130 GMT 3 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A one-day meeting of foreign ministers from the southern African region and the SADC [Southern African Development Community] Secretariat opened in Harare today to find ways of merging the Frontline States and SADC. Opening the meeting the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Nathan Shamuyarira, said the purpose of the meeting is to continue discussions on the merger initiated last year by heads of state to accomplish political, economic, and human rights issues. They said the Frontline States organization has reached a stage where it needs to go beyond the original political agenda and incorporate other aspects that help consolidate the independence of the member countries. The organization started with six members but [words indistinct].

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Ethiopia

Electoral Board Allocates State Council Seats

EA0303092595 Addis Ababa Radio Ethiopia International Service in English 1630 GMT 2 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The National Electoral Board has announced the number of seats of Ethiopia's eight state councils, with Amhara, Oromia, and southern nation/nationality states having the biggest assemblies. At an extraordinary meeting it held yesterday, the board endorsed 354 seats for the state of Oromia [Region Four], 272 for Amhara [Region Three], and 231 for [the] southern nation/nationality state [Region 10].

The council of the state of Tigray [Region One] will have 148, Ethiopian Somali 115 [Region Five], Afar 48 [Region Two], Gambela people 40 [Region 12], Beni Shangul 33 [Region Six], and the self-administered capital, Addis Ababa [Region 14] 92 seats. The seats for the council of Hareri people's state [Region 13] are yet to be decided.

Kenya

Moi Says Country Not for Political Experiments

EA0303121095 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 gmt 2 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today reiterated that he will never allow the country to be used in experimenting [as heard] foreign political ideas. He said that political experiments had brought down many countries, and cited Rwanda as a victim of such experiments, which led to the slaying of many people. President Moi stressed that Kenya was willing to cooperate with other nations in the world as long as the areas of cooperation will be to the benefit of Kenyans. President Moi pointed out that as the head of state, he had the cardinal responsibility to protect the interests of Kenyans before others.

President Moi was speaking at Eldoret SOS Children's Village and (Herman Main) Primary School in Eldoret town during the official opening of the institutions. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Aidid Tours Airports, Warns Against Looting

EA0303083595 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 2 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Mohamed Farah Aidid, chairman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] and of the United Somali Congress, today made a two-hour tour of Mogadishu International Airport and (Asasiyoni) Airport, during which he familiarized himself with the conditions obtaining at the airports, and where he also met officers of the Somali Liberation Army and of the police force, and officials of social groups. He said it is necessary to abstain from opportunistic acts, including looting. He said looters should be dealt with sternly, adding that looting is a shameless phenomenon which militates against the objectives of the struggle of the Somali people to form a government capable of upholding their dignity and honor. Also touring the airports were officials of the People's Supreme Defense Committees and of the SNA's internal affairs committee, who called on people not to commit illegal acts, such as looting.

Joint Political Committee Warns Against Looting

EA0303092095 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 2 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The joint south-north Mogadishu political committee today issued a statement warning looters. The committee warned habitual looters not to risk their lives, because police and militia forces guarding the port and airport have been instructed to take stern steps against anyone threatening the security of these centers.

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Mbeki Interviewed on Investment, Corruption

MB0203123095 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0512 GMT 2 Mar 95

[Interview with Deputy President Thabo Mbeki by correspondent Johan Allers in Brussels; date not given; on the "Good Morning South Africa" program—recorded]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Allers] Mr. Deputy President, South Africa is still not attracting the kind of investment that we all had hoped for. When you talk to international businessmen, to politicians, what are the kind of structural changes they demand we should undertake before we really attract the kind of investment that we want to have in our country?

[Mbeki] There is a great deal of interest in the South African economy, around the world, I think, certainly wherever I've been. And in terms of the people that we meet, who visit South Africa, there's a great deal of interest in the South African economy, in investing in that economy and in trading with South Africa, and it's quite sustained, so I think that's a positive thing.

You then get particular problems raised. For instance, people would raise problems about continued exchange controls, the two-tier exchange system—the finrand [financial rand] and the commercial rand—that we need to move with regard to those things. In many instances, it's really a matter of confidence that you continue to maintain a two-tier system of exchanges, because you are not quite confident that you can attract sufficient capital—that if you removed all of these, you'd have flight of capital out of the country. And if we, as South Africans, have that sort of fear, then what about a foreigner? So, I mean, those sorts of questions will be raised. Perhaps all of us stated the matter wrongly at the beginning, in a sense that a picture was conveyed that two months after the elections, people are going to be opening new factories—that's what new investment means. You can't. Clearly if you then addressed the other matter they raised about finrand, about the levels of corporate tax and this kind of thing, you create a bit more space in terms of that movement, but personally I'm really quite positive about what's happening.

[Allers] Let's talk about confidence and confidence building, which is really what it's all about at the end of the day. When somebody like Mr. Gatsha Buthelezi ups and leaves Parliament in such a dramatic fashion, which he did last week, how does that impact on the international community and how in fact do you explain that to them?

[Mbeki] I think one of the things we need to bear in mind is that—let's talk about Europe, for instance—Europe is accustomed to coalition governments. Belgium has a coalition government. Germany has a coalition government. Italy has had coalition governments for a long time. Even in France you have cohabitats, you know, between a socialist president and the other parties which are nonsocialists. Europe is accustomed to coalition governments and the necessary tensions that you would then have in a coalition government, so I don't think you get as much fright as one might presume, because, you know, those tensions will be there and people will walk out of Parliament and they'll come back again. But what is important, as I was saying, is that we need to communicate truthfully, honestly, what is happening—to explain, because otherwise you might get an image put across that now here we are faced with a crisis. I mean, when you explain to people questions that have been asked, we say that the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] remains in government. The last cabinet meeting this week, they were there, participating fully in the work of the cabinet. So people say: Oh, so they are still in government. They are still in government, yes. So, you know, then they can understand that the problem—but, as I say, I don't think we—the sense of disbelief about the transition in South Africa is so strong that everybody would jump each time something seems to be going wrong. I think there's a great deal of confidence.

[Allers] Mr. Mbeki, South Africa is back in the international press again, but this time somewhat negatively the headlines read: Scandal Government—a reference to the alleged corruption within the government of national unity and reference obviously to people like Dr. Boesak and Mrs. Mandela. How do you explain this to your international partners, to your partners here in the European Union?

[Mbeki] Yes, of course, I think clearly this is a matter that we have to act on in a very firm way, but I think one also needs to u?derstand something else. If you take the....[pauses] Take the ANC. The ANC will probably have something in the region of maybe 450 members of Parliament, national and provincial. Let us say what has been said is the truth, where three or four people out 450—you can't draw the conclusion that therefore....

[Allers, interrupting] In other words, three or four very visible people.

[Mbeki] Sure, but you see again I think it's necessary not to look at South Africa in that kind of isolation. I was talking to one of the commissioners, members of the European Commission just this morning, and he says that you know, what is not being said is that you have currently investigations concerning British parliamentarians, Belgian parliamentarians, Italian parliamentarians and so on. Why is this thought to be a particular South African disease? It isn't. He says you have British parliamentarians who were, it is said, were paid to ask questions in Parliament. So I'm saying that it's wrong, wherever corruption occurs they must be dealt with very firmly but I think among your more, in a sense educated people, I think people would understand that there is no way in which you can judge South Africa and South Africans as though they were a special breed of people from whom must be expected at all times this perfect cleanliness—two, three, four, five, half a dozen people will go wrong as would happen with parliamentarians, as is happening with parliamentarians around Europe as we talk. We need to deal with the matter very firmly, but I think that it would be wrong for us as South Africans to act in a manner,

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say something which suggested that you won't find incidents of this because, as I say, we are a special breed, and when it occurs, then it looks like a great disaster that has occurred. I'm sure if you watch the European press you will see some rather serious allegations being made against very senior political people around Europe.

Mozambican President Chissano Continues Visit

Meets With Minister Buthelezi

MB0203205495 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 2 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] While it has been agreed to settle South African farmers in Mozambique, the problem of illegal Mozambican immigrants pouring into South Africa is still far from solved. This was one of the issues raised in a meeting between President Chissano and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi in Cape Town today.

They agreed to seek solutions jointly and to adopt a global view of the problem. Illegal immigrants wasn't the only topic under discussion. Dr. Buthelezi said he had raised the issue of last week's IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] walk-out from Parliament with President Chissano.

[Begin Buthelezi recording] I personally briefed the president, because you people in the media have got your own way of expressing things, so I gave him, in my own way of putting things, what the problem is, and what has happened in the past. [end recording]

Problems of the past are precisely what this weekend's IFP conference is all about. At issue is the question of international mediation, which has failed to come about and which triggered the IFP walk-out. Delegates will have to decide whether the IFP will return to Parliament, retain present cabinet posts, or join the opposition benches. Today Dr. Buthelezi denied reports that he would quit Parliament and take the place of KwaZulu/ Natal Premier Frank Mdlalose.

[Begin Buthelezi recording] This is the first time I hear of that at all. I was talking to Frank even last night, and I've not heard anything of the kind. [end recording]

Call For Economic Cooperation

MB0303055495 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2111 GMT 2 Mar 95

[Report by Bobby Jordan]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg March 2 SAPA—Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano on Thursday again called for his country and South Africa to join forces to solve the socio-economic problems facing southern Africa states.

Speaking at a function in Johannesburg, Mr Chissano hinted at a joint project with South Africa in line with the Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP].

"We are going to develop our countries to be closer together," he said.

Mr Chissano indicated his government had embarked on a series of actions aimed at repairing "the devastation that took place during our liberation struggle".

He invited South African business to participate in the Mozambican RDP version and reiterated his government's commitment to a successful market economy.

He said the joint ventures between the two country's business groups would need to take advantage of Mozambique's natural wealth, including vast tracts of arable land, mineral and energy.

He called on the business community to capitalise on the "enormous potential" Mozambique has to offer. Non-governmental organisations and donor organisations would also be invited to promote economic growth.

"We understand that you (South Africa) also have enormous problems of unemployment and poverty—we simply have to begin to work together," Mr Chissano added.

Meets Mine, Union Officials

MB0303111395 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1002 GMT 3 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Johannesburg Mar 3 SAPA—Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano wrapped up his four-day visit to South Africa on Friday, meeting with the Chamber of Mines and the Congress of SA [South African] Trade Unions.

Shortly before his departure, Mr Chissano described his visit to South Africa as successful. The two countries signed agreements on closer socio-economic ties and cooperation during his visit.

However, no concrete deals on how to stem the flood of illegal immigrants from Mozambique into South Africa were struck despite his meeting with Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Mr Chissano indicated that problem would take considerably longer to solve, following his country's first elections in October last year after 16 years of devastating civil war.

"The problem of immigration is solved only through the development of the two countries, which creates conditions and other attractions for people to stay in their countries," he told reporters. [passage omitted]

Another area of mutual concern to the two countries is the large number of Mozambicans working on South Africa's mines.

Mr Chissano said he had discussed the matter with the Chamber of Mines, particularly in light of the reduction in the number of Mozambican mine workers.

He said Mozambique and the chamber were investigating various training schemes and skills programmes to alleviate the burden of returning unemployed mine workers.

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Reportage on Raid Against W. Mandela Home, Office

ANC Official Criticizes Raid

MB0203175195 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Mar 95

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The police raid on Winnie Mandela's home is attracting reaction from all quarters. Some people say it is probably the final nail in her political coffin. Others are seeing it as a further proof of a continuing witch-hunt against her. Peter Mokaba is the former leader of the ANC's Youth League. He is now an MP and a member of the ANC's National Executive Committee. Some observers see him as belonging to the same radical wing of the ANC as Mrs. Winnie Mandela. On the line to Johannesburg, my colleague Harriet Green asked him what he thought about the raid on Mrs. Mandela's house.

[Begin recording] [Mokaba] Well, I am completely shocked by such an event, which to me belonged very much in the old South Africa. I am shocked in particular because she is a deputy minister and I would have thought a different method could have been used if there are any allegations against her. Now, to invade her privacy and to assail her dignity in this fashion, I do not know how it is building our nation.

[Green] You are shocked, but are you entirely surprised?

[Mokaba] I am surprised, totally, because I would never have expected this, not even during apartheid days, where ministers are raided in this fashion or even members of Parliament. I don't remember any, and I do not know whether in the future, when we talk about the Truth Commission and the National Party people who engaged in the slaughter of our people, that houses will be raided of ministers who are now in our Parliament if evidence has to be found. If she had refused to surrender any document that relates to what they are looking for, maybe one can say that there is some justification. Now, no one was even forewarned or asked about the documents. I was with the trustees of CAPP [Coordinated Anti-Poverty Program] now and they said they knew nothing. This thing took them by surprise.

[Green] Mrs. Mandela has been involved in so many scandals now. Her name has been linked to the death of a young boy, to various financial scandals. Do you think that she can hope to continue with that support?

[Mokaba] As long as these things are just mere allegations and are not proved, many of them will not convince the people in the street that this is not one form of harassment. That is why, my fear is that if the police at the end of the day are unable to prove a charge of fraud or corruption, after they had raided, then we will be in serious problems.

[Green] Do you think, given what happened so far—the police have already raided Mrs. Mandela's home while she is away without telling her, without apparently the President's office knowing—do you think this is a fair way to deal with this case?

[Mokaba] No, I don't think it is a fair case at all. That is exactly my criticism that you reduce everybody else to the level of a criminal, including your role models, including people that you support. I am not saying that you mustn't be firm with corruption no matter who is involved, but I think there are certain procedures that as human rights, the privacy of a person, the right to know what is going to happen to you, that these people should have at least respected. I am saying that it is only then, if she did not comply, that they could have taken this action.

[Green] All this has got to reflect badly on the ANC's government. Don't they need to be rid of Winnie Mandela?

[Mokaba] Well, it is going to reflect very badly. That is already so, with the ordinary people on the ground phoning and trying to understand exactly what is happening. The action has really baffled a lot of people. It will take a lot of explaining before the people can understand or accept what is happening to their ministers or people that they have also voted into high positions in the ANC. [end recording]

Mandela Files Suit To Keep Papers

MB0203154595 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1527 GMT 02 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg March 2 SAPA—An urgent interdict brought by Mrs Winnie Mandela in the Rand Supreme Court to prevent police from taking possession of documents taken from her home and offices was postponed till 10AM on Friday. The court action was a sequel to the raid on her Orlando West, Soweto, home and several offices of the coordinated anti-poverty project by police on Thursday.

Mr Justice Bob Nugent ruled that the documents should remain under lock and key with the chief magistrate of Johannesburg. He also ruled that certain videos taken of the raid on Mrs Mandela's house in Soweto, near Johannesburg, should remain under lock and key and not be made available to anyone.

A relaxed Mrs Mandela left the court with her lawyer, Mr Templeton Mageza, and a small group of family and friends. Mrs Mandela smiled and laughed, which contrasted sharply with the stern face she showed when hordes of shoving journalists met her at Jan Smuts Airport earlier on Thursday afternoon. A few photographers and journalists were waiting outside the Rand Supreme Court in Pritchard Street for Mrs Mandela.

She stopped briefly, raised a fist into the air in response to a supportive gesture from two women on the street, and walked across a busy intersection almost unnoticed by the rush-hour traffic. Mrs Mandela proceeded with her small entourage down Pritchard Street, drawing

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stares from passersby, and then darted into Innes Chambers to confer with her lawyers.

Official Denies Advance Knowledge

MB0203170295 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1635 GMT 02 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg March 2 SAPA—Gauteng MEC [Member of the Executive Council] for Safety and Security Jessie Duarte said on Thursday that the decision to act against Deputy Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology Winnie Mandela was taken at a national level and that she had had no advance knowledge of it. Ms Duarte said: "I wish to put on record that I was not informed in advance of the police raids on Mrs Mandela's home and offices, nor was I informed that charges were being prepared against her."

Tutu Condemns Raid

MB0203205995 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2036 GMT 2 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Harare March 2 SAPA—Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu on Thursday condemned Wednesday's police raid on the home of Winnie Mandela, estranged wife of President Nelson Mandela, saying it was "totally inappropriate" and "fishy", Zimbabwe's ZIANA [Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency] news agency reported. "It is a totally inappropriate form of action and unnecessary unless somebody is trying to squeeze maximum political benefit by discrediting her as much as possible," he told journalists at a press conference in Harare.

Archbishop Tutu, who earlier delivered a message at a two-day international seminar on landmines and the 1980 weapons convention in Harare, said it had been unnecessary for armed police with automatic rifles to raid Mrs Mandela's home in search of documents.

"Who were they scared of that they should go into her house armed. This makes the whole thing very fishy," he said when asked if the continuous allegations were not the work of enemies trying to discredit her.

Police on Wednesday raided Mrs Mandela's luxury home in Orlando in a probe into allegations of corruption and fraud over low cost housing tenders. Uniformed police armed with automatic rifles were stationed on the high walls around the home while the search continued.

Court Postpones Interdict Hearing

MB0303091395 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0829 GMT 3 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg March 3 SAPA—The hearing of an interdict by Deputy Arts, Culture, Science and Technology Minister Winnie Mandela before the Rand Supreme Court was on Friday postponed to March 14.

Mr Justice R W Nugent granted the postponement after legal representatives for the applicant and respondents had agreed to it. The respondents have until March 7 to file necessary papers and the applicant until March 9.

Mrs Mandela was accompanied by her two daughters Zinzi and Zenani.

The court action is a sequel to the police raid on her Orlando West, Soweto, home and several offices of the Co-ordinated Anti- Poverty Project (Capp), which Mrs Mandela heads.

Police said Mrs Mandela was allegedly paid to use her influence and position to secure tenders for a building contractor, Professional Builders.

A large quantity of documents relating to these and other allegations were seized at Mrs Mandela's home, at the offices of Professional Builders and at the houses of the company's directors.

Security Minister Discusses Police Issues

MB0203051095 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0830 GMT 1 Mar 95

[Interview with Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi by Alta van Wyk; issued by the South African Communication Service in Johannesburg on 1 March on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[van Wyk] You have inherited a police force burdened with a substantial amount of ideological and political baggage from the past, which has resulted in considerable hostility across the broad spectrum of South African society. You are now confronted with the daunting task of transforming the South African Police Service (SAPS) into a community-orientated, and more "consumer-friendly" and loyal service. Could you share your feelings with us on the major challenges facing you?

[Mufamadi] The government of national unity (GNU) is, firstly, faced with the challenge of amalgamating and transforming 11 police agencies into one SAPS at national and provincial level. These agencies include the former South African Police (SAP), the police forces of the then independent Transkei-Bophuthatswana-Venda-Ciskei (TBVC) states, and those of the erstwhile six self-governing territories. This exercise also implies a process of rationalisation. Secondly, the ethos which should guide the new SAPS will be one of transparency and impartiality, and adherence to the charter of fundamental rights. Service to the community and community involvement will be of primary consideration. In this regard, the SAPS must adopt a consultative approach, and co-opt communities in the combat against crime. Other priorities include equality within the service and a progressive labour relations dispensation. Thirdly, in April 1994, people voted for a better life which is inextricably intertwined with a safe and secure environment. The SAPS is regarded as a fundamental element of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP). The more socio- economic needs are alleviated, the more crime will abate.

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[Van Wyk] Are you working according to specific deadlines?

[Mufamadi] At present, the anomalous situation exists in that the 11 police agencies still operate in terms of their respective police acts. In order to implement the envisaged changes, it is necessary for the legislative programme to run its course. It would seem, however, that the new SAPS draft bill would only be approved by Parliament by August 1995. For this reason, a special proclamation was published in the government gazette on 25 January 1995, in terms of which provision is made for, among other things, the appointment of senior SAPS management personnel, and interim legal measures to regulate the coordination, rationalisation and amalgamation of the 11 police agencies, until the SAPS draft bill is promulgated.

[Van Wyk] You have mentioned that the fusion of the 11 police agencies will also bring about rationalisation. Could you elaborate on the implications of a rationalisation process?

[Mufamadi] The integration of the 11 police agencies is complex, and it needs to be managed with care. Discussions in this regard have been designed to be as inclusive as possible and the government will ensure that no serving SAPS member will become a victim of this process of change. Problems inherent in the process include different salaries, management styles, labour relations dispensations and benefits from members. The new SAPS will have to consist of a uniform and equitable structure which reflects the social composition of South African society. At present, for example, not one of the 11 police agencies has a single woman general. Furthermore, the black/white ratio in the upper echelons is despicable.

The 1993 Constitution and the Public Service Act provide for the early retirement of senior officials whose posts are in jeopardy owing to the restructuring process. I have already requested officers in the rank of major-general, lieutenant-general and general, who are interested in retiring, to inform me of their decision as soon as possible. In the meantime, I have asked senior officers in the 11 police agencies to stay on, since they have the experience and dedication to enrich the process of transformation.

Nine provincial SAPS commissioners and five divisional chiefs are to be appointed in March this year. Police officers and civilians could apply for the posts which were advertised in February 1995. The five new posts are for heads of the sections: Auxiliary Services, Human Resources, National Crime, National Security Services, and National Standards and Management Services. Once the provincial commissioners have been appointed, a board of commissioners will be instituted to coordinate the rationalisation of the SAPS in consultation with the provincial members of the Executive Council (MECs) for safety and security.

[Van Wyk] On 29 January 1995, President Nelson Mandela announced the appointment of Major-General George Fivaz as the new national police commissioner. He will succeed Gen Johan van der Merwe who retires at the end of March this year. What, in your view, is the major significance of Commissioner Fivaz's appointment?

[Mufamadi] Allow me to point out that Commissioner Fivaz is not succeeding Gen van der Merwe. Commissioner Fivaz has been appointed to a new position which did not previously exist, namely that of national commissioner of the SAPS, which also makes him executive head of the 11 police agencies. Gen van der Merwe is commissioner of the former SAP, which is only one of the 11 police forces. As from 27 January this year, Gen van der Merwe and the executive heads of the other 10 police agencies have to report, and are answerable to Commissioner Fivaz.

Commissioner Fivaz is the first commissioner to be appointed by the president with the full backing of the GNU. This will strengthen his hand in dealing with the enormous challenges facing the SAPS. First of all, Commissioner Fivaz needs to illustrate that the police desire a clean break with the past. He, furthermore, has to transform the policing culture, and during this process will pay attention to amalgamation, affirmative action and effective policing in general. Most importantly, on Commissioner Fivaz's shoulders rests the task of ensuring that the safety and security of every South African is enhanced.

[Van Wyk] In terms of the envisaged SAPS draft bill, civilian overseeing of policing will prevail in the whole of the SAPS. What is the main objective of this policy?

[Mufamadi] A policy of civilian supervision is aimed at establishing an accountable and transparent SAPS. This can, firstly, be achieved by involving more civilian people in the police service. In this regard, a civilian division to be known as the Safety and Security Secretariat, is to be established within the department to help formulate policy and monitor the police. In terms of this decision, the operational and policy functions of the department will be separated and this will entail creating about 60, mainly civilian, posts at the ministry.

Secondly, a green paper which was released in October 1994, makes provision for the cutting-down of the personnel component of 1,200 at the SAPS headquarters in Pretoria. SAPS members will be transferred in a move to utilise trained police officers in crime prevention, while civilians will be appointed to clerical posts. The streamlining will also apply to provincial head offices. The green paper is expected to be adopted by Parliament early in 1995.

In an effort to demilitarise the SAPS further, the traditional police ranks will be phased out to make way for a more appropriate rank system to reflect seniority within the organisation. This would bring South Africa's police service in line with the British model where police officers are called inspectors or superintendents. In another development to encourage transparency, a ban on police members, other than official liaison officers, speaking to the media, was lifted in November 1994. In terms of this measure, no SAPS member can be prevented from speaking to the media.

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In addition, civilian supervision can be achieved by greater community involvement in the police through police-community forums. Similarly, the SAPS, at national and provincial level, should be accountable to the public via Parliament, for the utilisation of the SAPS budget.

[Van Wyk] According to media reports, a moratorium has been placed on all promotions in the SAPS, pending the solution of difficulties relating to the amalgamation of, and the difference in salaries between the 11 police agencies. Could you give an update on the situation and explain how the SAPS is approaching the issue of affirmative action, especially in the upper echelons?

[Mufamadi] The department has not imposed a moratorium on promotions in the SAPS. Such action was contemplated in view of the rapid and allegedly irregular promotions which took place in some of the police agencies prior to the April 1994 election in anticipation of the process of amalgamation. The department has established a high-powered five-member commission to probe these allegations and to devise a new promotions policy for the SAPS.

Such a new policy should prevent recurring discrimination and should correspond with the GNU's policy of affirmative action. On 13 October 1994, in a further move towards equity, I signed regulations which eliminated discrimination on the basis of race and gender in the SAPS. In future, female SAPS members will be recognised as breadwinners. Among other things, they will be entitled to medical benefits for their dependents, while the issue of parity in salaries will also be investigated.

[Van Wyk] What exactly is the role of the community-police forums that are being established countrywide?

[Mufamadi] Crime is everybody's enemy and concern. It will not be solved by ignoring the issue, while the police on their own cannot win the battle. To ensure that communities actively participate in the fight against crime, they should be empowered to take control of their own lives. This can be achieved by means of, among other things, crime-awareness programmes which can be initiated by community-police forums. Communities should also inform the police of their specific safety requirements. The number of community-police forums established, increased by 66 per cent since the April 1994 election.

In the past South Africa was a divided society in which the police were used mainly to impose the policy of apartheid. Numerous crimes to which the majority of South Africans were subjected, such as domestic violence, child abuse and rape, were not adequately addressed in the process. However, the image of the police has improved and I am optimistic that the SAPS and the community will succeed in fighting crime jointly. On 15 October 1994, for instance, a national day of safety and security was observed throughout South Africa. The SAPS, political leaders across the broad spectrum and communities used the occasion to mark the closing of a chapter which was characterised by hostility and antagonism between the community, the police and the government. I am positive that such events will give impetus to the normalisation of relations, which is indeed a precondition for a safe and secure society.

[Van Wyk] In the past five years, police killings have escalated annually from 24 in 1989, to about 271 in 1993 and 228 in 1994. In some instances the former repressive and political role with which the police were associated has been cited as a cause for these attacks. However, South Africa has entered a new dispensation, which heralded a new role for the SAPS. What, in your opinion then, are the real reasons for the brazen attacks on SAPS members?

[Mufamadi] Allow me to point out that the aforementioned figures clearly reflect a decline in the annual number of police victims. To my mind, whatever number of police killings have taken place since 17 April 1994, the overwhelming majority were not politically motivated. The department scrutinised the situation and came to the conclusion that the areas where such murders occurred, were in themselves flashpoint areas characterised by high levels of particularly violent crime and a lack of effective policing for specific reasons. Police murders have manifested themselves in specific areas, namely the provinces of Gauteng, the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and to a limited extent the Eastern Cape. This means that in those regions, police-community relations have not been normalised satisfactorily.

In addition, SAPS resources in the mainly black townships are still lacking dismally. For example, a police constable in Soweto has to deal with an average of between 60 and 70 serious cases a month while, among other things, he or she also has to pursue suspects on foot or with the aid of public transport, since sufficient official transport is not always available. Policing in such circumstances can hardly be an effective deterrent to die-hard criminals. In general, however, community confidence in the SAPS seems to have grown in the majority of townships since the April 1994 election. In such townships, organised crime syndicates are weakened, because communities are no longer afraid to report crimes.

[Van Wyk] South African society is characterised by a culture of chilling contempt for the law, with more than 20,000 people murdered countrywide in 1993. A rise in violent crime has also troubled the country since the April election. On 22 August 1994, you announced certain steps to combat violent crime, including attacks on SAPS members. These measures, which entailed an increase in police numbers in strife-torn areas, were criticised as merely amounting to the reorganisation of the SAPS. Could you comment on the implementation of these measures and your success so far?

[Mufamadi] From the moment I announced the plan in August until the beginning of October 1994, 66 suspects who had allegedly been involved in the murders of SAPS members were arrested. I believe such visible success, in itself, will avert criminals. With regard to the criticism, I must point out that only about 20 per cent of the police stations in the country are situated in the former black areas.

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As I have said, those police stations are ill equipped and lack the necessary logistical support. Therefore, in order to attain some kind of effective policing, I had to redirect resources and deploy extra police in areas where attacks were prevalent. On 4 August 1994, I also issued a special proclamation in terms of which members of the 11 police agencies acquired certain national powers to deal more effectively with the problem of police killings.

The SAPS, assisted by the South African National Defence Force (SANDF), the Traffic Police and the SAPS Reserve, has also staged a number of countrywide crime blitzes and roadblocks. As a result, several suspects were arrested, while a number who had skipped bail were rearrested.

Aggravating the problem of crime is the fact that the country's borders have been opened up to the world, and all kinds of crime syndicates, including drug traffickers and gun smugglers, are taking advantage of the situation. In this regard, the SAPS is working with the SANDF and the departments of Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs and Correctional Services, to coordinate crime-prevention actions.

[Van Wyk] Political violence which has abated since the April 1994 election, suddenly flared up again in KwaZulu/Natal since January 1995. Observers ascribe the violence to the coming local government election which is scheduled for October 1995, and they also predict an increase in political strife. How are the police addressing the issue?

[Mufamadi] I am extremely concerned about the ongoing violence in that province. A meeting with Commissioner Fivaz and his deputies to discuss the problem has already taken place. Commissioner Fivaz visited KwaZulu/Natal to meet the command structures of both the KwaZulu/Natal police and the SAPS, in order to seek solutions. Hopefully, proposals on how to combat and prevent violence effectively will emerge from this meeting. More effective policing can only form a part of the solution. A firm commitment from communities and the general public is necessary to curb the violence and to support the police in their work.

[Van Wyk] The culture of lawlessness prevalent in the country has put the government under pressure from, among others, the ranks of the SAPS and the public to reimpose the death penalty. What, in your view, is the most effective way to deal with unscrupulous criminals in society?

[Mufamadi] I am open-minded, but somebody still has to prove to me that the death penalty is an effective measure to deal with violent criminals. I maintain that the best crime deterrent remains effective policing.

[Van Wyk] The perception is growing that under the new dispensation criminals are being favoured to the detriment of society. According to the 1993 Constitution, "every person arrested for the alleged commission of an offence shall, in addition to the rights which he or she has as a detained person, have the right to be released from detention with or without bail unless the interests of justice require otherwise". In view of the courts' apparent tendency to grant "easy bail" to suspects who again commit violent crimes, what should be done in this regard to ensure that justice is served properly?

[Mufamadi] I concur with the guarantee for bail provided for by the 1993 Constitution, since I believe that people have the right to such a provision. However, in the context of the intolerably high level of violent crime in the country, the Department of Justice has to strike the necessary balance between protecting the rights of a suspect and the rights of society as a whole, which is subject to an array of crimes committed by people who, when released on bail, often recommit offences. In the meantime, the South African Law Commission has investigated the matter and recommended that the right to bail should be limited. The indications are that new legislation on bail conditions, guidelines to magistrates on granting bail and increased co-operation between prosecutors, the SAPS and the community can be expected this year.

[Van Wyk] What is your response to reports that the police feel their task of fighting crime is jeopardised by the fact that in terms of the charter of fundamental rights, accused now have access to state evidence or witnesses' statements in all court cases, and not only Supreme Court cases?

[Mufamadi] The good thing about the new South Africa is that, for the first time in the history of the country, people are learning to respect human rights. The essence of this matter is to what extent such rights can be enjoyed. Are these rights relative or absolute? I am of the opinion that everybody should learn and adjust as he or she goes along. Therefore, with reference to the question, I think there is nothing wrong with the principle.

[Van Wyk] Your department's budget might be slashed by 4 per cent in 1995-96. Such a cut will jeopardise up to 2,500 posts. How will this affect your efforts to bring about effective policing?

[Mufamadi] The budget for the 1994-95 financial year has already been reduced by R200 million [rands], and the department has been informed that its budget might be curtailed by a further 4 per cent in the 1995-96 financial year. Should this cut be implemented, the SAPS would have freeze all posts, abandon its 1995 recruitment drive and even retrench members. I am also convinced that in order to inculcate effective policing, SAPS members need to be motivated by higher salaries, among other things. The police, especially those in the lower ranks, are being paid far too little for highly stressful work. The SAPS as an organisation is labour-intensive, and more than 60 per cent of the budget is earmarked for salaries and benefits. This makes it an expensive organisation, but still, the members must be motivated in order for them to render the best possible service and to be less prone to malpractices such as bribery. An investigation to find a way of avoiding the predicted budgetary cuts is in progress.

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[Van Wyk] You have indicated that the SAPS is in the process of formulating a labour relations dispensation in consultation with the trade unions concerned. What are your views on police labour relations and the SAPS's right to strike?

[Mufamadi] It is difficult to comment in a conclusive way, since the SAPS draft bill has not yet been finalised. However, it is obvious that the SAPS needs a labour relations system which will impose an obligation on police management to recognise representative trade unions, and which will provide for negotiations relating to working conditions, salaries, a grievance procedure and a disciplinary procedure. In terms of the proposed bill, there is also a suggestion that the SAPS be taken out of the public service. This would enable SAPS members to bargain directly with police management and the ministry.

The right to strike purposefully is guaranteed by the 1993 Constitution. Therefore, to refuse SAPS members this right will be unconstitutional. Two schools of thought exist in this regard. On the one hand, the feeling is that SAPS members should have the same right to strike as any other worker. On the other hand, policing is said to be an essential service, and therefore the police should not have the liberty of unrestrained strike action. My view is that if the SAPS conducts its labour relations in such a way that it is seen to be adopting a problem-solving attitude, there will be no need for the police to resort to strikes. Sufficient mechanisms should be available to help management and SAPS members to address their problems and grievances, thereby taking proactive measures. With the drafting of the new bill, special attention will be given to such measures.

[Van Wyk] In January 1995, a new basic SAPS training programme aimed at creating a new police service underpinned by a culture of fundamental rights started at police colleges in Pretoria West and Hammanskraal, north of Pretoria. Could you give more details of the training programme, and how will the rest of the SAPS be informed of, and educated on the relevance of human rights in the performance of their duties?

[Mufamadi] The SAPS received almost 150,000 applications for this pilot training project. Ultimately 1,800 recruits representative of South African society were selected. The aim of this year-long basic training programme is to develop a demilitarised community-orientated police service respecting basic human rights. The basic training curriculum has been changed substantially to comply with the vision of the 1993 Constitution and it will be appraised by a team of international monitors. The curriculum might be adjusted once the pilot training project has been completed, until the department is satisfied that its basic training will be conducive to the building of an entirely new SAPS.

With regard to the existing 140,000 strong SAPS personnel corps, advanced training courses will also be reviewed. In-service training, retraining and the upgrading of courses will be continuing all the time, in order to foster a culture, and an awareness of human rights among SAPS members.

South African Press Review for 3 Mar

MB0303122295

[FBIS Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

ANC Disciplinary Committee Welcomed—"We are pleased that the ANC is at last getting down to the business of disciplining those members against whom there have been serious allegations," begins a page-6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 28 February. "But disciplining members is only part of the answer; what is necessary is prompt action to deal with these matters publicly and openly and, where warranted, in court." The editorial recommends that the disciplinary committee's findings be made available to the media in a timely fashion, "whether or not the person has is found to have contravened the ANC's constitution or code of conduct, to preserve the party's claim to openness. "The disciplinary committee, by the nature of its probing, cannot be a substitute for a court of law. Thus, while we welcome the appointment of a disciplinary committee, we hope that it is only a first step in proving the ANC's commitment to clean government, accountability and transparency."

'Tread Carefully' in KwaZulu/Natal—The Inkatha Freedom Party's, IFP, fears that President Nelson Mandela's decision to crackdown on crime in four provinces, including KwaZulu/Natal, is a "military response to its walkout in Parliament" are understandable, states a page-6 editorial in THE CITIZEN on 1 March. "It would not be the first time troops moved into KwaZulu/Natal (the last time being the election). And Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi's handling of police matters in the province "has shown that he is not even-handed," the editorial says. "However, in this instance he had better tread carefully. The Zulus are not pushovers, and sending in troops and extra police to quell them—or disarm them—will plunge KwaZulu/Natal into a new civil war. Mandela must "surely want to avoid anything" that would cause this to happen, the editorial says, "let's hope the differences between him and Chief Buthelezi will be peacefully resolved."

WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN

'Fiery Four' No Threat to ANC—"There is a common belief that the ANC's fiery four—Winnie Mandela, Bantu Holomisa, Peter Mokaba and Rocky Malebane-Metsing—are too powerful and too popular among the grassroots for the party to deal with them firmly and adequately. This is a myth that needs to be destroyed," says a page-32 editorial in Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English on 3-9 March. "Most of the power and influence of these four comes from their associations with the ANC and the platforms, power, resources and influence it has given them. Remove these, and they will be all alone—apart from each

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other—and without patronage to dispense and power to wield." According to the editorial, these power bases—the ANC Women's League and Youth League—are "weak, full of sound and fury, but mobilising nothing." The ANC is too strong to be threatened by factions. "The truth is that the ANC has never been particularly good at dealing with such problems. It has always placed unity above all else. While this may have been an understandable necessity in exile, there is no justification for such nervousness when you are the elected government with a powerful majority."

NEW NATION

ANC Committed to Clean Government—"The ANC has taken an encouraging, though ambitious, step towards delivering on it election promises" by establishing a code of conduct and a disciplinary committee, says a page-12 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English on 3 March. "It will at the end of the day, provide the electorate with one of the most tangible and visible standards by which to measure the party's performance and in this way inform their choice during elections. But it will be a meaningless standard by which to compare performances with that of other parties unless the ANC's partners in government detail similar programmes by which to assess their rate of delivery." The ANC needs to follow through on its latest commitment and "cleanse the organisation of members in its ranks who have fallen prey to the temptations that past government officials embraced so easily." The editorial advises the party to ignore "groundless exhortations" that cleaning house will destroy party unity. If it does not clear its ranks, "it begins to inadvertently encourage the same culture of corruption that the old government condoned so openly. And, if that happens, the country's democratic victory will be short-lived."

Crackdown on Crime Welcomed—"Government's unequivocal crackdown on crime is welcome, even though it is long overdue," says a second editorial on the same page of NEW NATION. "We are therefore concerned that political parties such as Inkatha have only lent their guarded support for a measure that must benefit all. To threaten resistance because it believes that the measures are disguised to achieve narrow party political motives of the ANC simply lacks sense. Unless of course Inkatha depends on crime and violence to advance its political agenda."

BUSINESS DAY

Winnie Mandela Entitled to Due Process—"Winnie Mandela has a right to feel angry," begins a page-14 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 3 March. "Public figures are fair game, and Mandela probably has more than her share of enemies, but she is entitled to due process of law and the protection of the law until such time as she has been tried and convicted on corruption charges." The rush by her critics to call for her dismissal from government and her "instant public trial and conviction" should alarm "proponents of the rule of law," the editorial says. "Mandela's political fall may be imminent, but if the corruption charges do not stick she may seek to pay her lawyers out of defamation suits brought against those, including the police, who have been so quick to convict her."

SOWETAN

Handling of W. Mandela Controversy Criticized—The police raid of Winnie Mandela's home and offices was "spectacular," says a page- 16 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 3 March, "but there is a possibility that the investigation will lead to nothing." The editorial questions the need to carry out the raid in such "cinematographic" style, reminiscent of similar searches by the apartheid-era government. "The raid has the potential to turn her from being villain into a heroine." According to the editorial, "President Nelson Mandela has been placed in a difficult position. Even if he had seriously wished to act against Mrs Mandela for disobeying orders by going on her African safari, he cannot do this now with dignity. Having made such a song and dance of the raid, the onus is now on the police to formally charge Mrs Mandela and speedily bring her to court."

IFP Urged To Find Peaceful Solution—"On the next few days the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] will hold a crucial congress that will determine the way in which the country is run," begins a second editorial on the same page of SOWETAN. The IFP is expected to "deliver the kind of decision that will protect the future and advance democracy. There is likewise the fear that the country might be torn apart by violence once again and, more seriously, that some people in the ANC will welcome the IFP's absence," because it will give them a majority to rewrite the constitution. "Serious members of the ANC know the dangers to which this will expose them and the country. We therefore appeal to the IFP to deal with this matter in a way that will safeguard South Africa against needless disaster."

THE STAR

'Stark Choice' for W. Mandela—The police raid against Winnie Mandela was "unfortunate in its timing and execution," says a page- 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 3 March. "That said, if police suspected that Mandela was party to a corrupt swindle, they were entitled to search her property, provided they fulfilled the legal niceties." The editorial says Winnie Mandela is entitled to due process, and the question of whether she used her position for self-enrichment "has to be left to the judicial authorities." "In the meantime, there is the political issue of whether she should remain in Nelson Mandela's Government of National Unity [GNU]. We think she is far too controversial of a person to serve in the GNU. Leaving aside her kidnapping conviction and the queries raised about her integrity by an ANC inquiry headed by no less a person than the late Oliver Tambo, she has been willful, defiant and—to put it mildly—indiscreet since she was appointed a deputy minister. She should recognise that she is an embarrassment to President Mandela and resign. If she does not, he should sack her."

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Angola

Foreign Minister: Savimbi Plans Return to War

MB0303141295 Harare Zimbabwe National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1130 GMT 3 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Angolan minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Venacio Da Moura, has accused UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi of trying to plunge Angola back into civil war. He made the accusation soon after meeting President Robert Mugabe at Zimbabwe House today. Mr. Da Moura presented Comrade Mugabe with a letter from the Angolan president, Jose Eduardo Dos Santos. Comrade Mugabe is the current chairman of the Frontline states and the chairman of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Angola.

Speaking to journalists after the meeting, Mr. Da Moura said since Savimbi organized his UNITA Party's congress, they have been trying to persuade his senior officers to return to the battlefield. He said Savimbi is also rejecting the Lusaka peace agreement, claiming that he was [words indistinct] to that agreement. The agreement was signed by one of his senior officers. Mr. Da Moura is in Zimbabwe to attend the Frontline States foreign ministers' meeting in Harare.

Government Reportedly Violates Accord in Uige

MB0203164595 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] People and goods still cannot move freely in Uige Province. Very recently, a truck carrying food and medicine valued at $5,000 for Quibaxe Hospital was ambushed by government forces and the cargo confiscated. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, government troops gradually continue to occupy positions left by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] forces during troop disengagement in Uige, and warplanes continue to unload large quantities of war materiel at Uige Airport. Our correspondent Felix Miranda reports:

On 1 March, a UN Angola Verification Mission monitoring team in the city of Uige was prevented from entering the local airport as a plane was unloading men and war materiel. According to our sources, all paths leading to the runway had been blocked by the Military Infantry's 1st Regiment. This is in violation of the Lusaka Protocol.

What is more, the situation is worsening in Negage. Government troops are advancing and occupying all positions left by UNITA troops in northern front near Negage.

Also on 1 March, heavily armed riot police—perhaps belonging to the group which landed in Uige recently—took up offensive positions in one of the control posts left by FALA forces, 15 km from the city of Uige. [passage omitted]

UNITA Orders Free Movement of UN, Relief Groups

MB0303073695 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 3 Mar 95

[Communique issued by the UNITA General Staff in Bailundo on 3 March—read by announcer in Portuguese and English; processed from the Portuguese]

[FBIS Translated Text] In terms of the Lusaka Protocol, I hereby order all military units to fully comply with the following:

1. To authorize and ensure the movement of UN Angola Verification Mission aircraft, vehicles, and personnel.

2. The same measure applies to aircraft, vehicles, and personnel of relief agencies operating in Angola.

[Dated] Bailundo, 3 March 1995
[Signed] General Arlindo Chenda Isaac Pena Ben-Ben, chief of staff of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] Military Forces

Mozambique

Chissano Congratulates Muslims on 'Id-al-Fitr

MB0303124195 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 3 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] President Joaquim Chissano has sent a message to the Muslim community on the occasion of 'Id-al-Fitr. The message notes that the occasion is being marked after the holding of the first general and multiparty elections in October 1994.

Chissano adds: On this festive occasion, I would like to convey on behalf of my government and on my own behalf fond wishes to the entire Muslim community.

Chissano says the occasion not only marks the end of fasting—the sublime duty of the Islamic faith—but also the day when Muslims are obliged to share the little they have with the needy as a concrete expression of adherence to the concepts of love, fraternity, and solidarity. Chissano notes that despite the prevailing peace, Mozambique still faces many socioeconomic problems stemming from the 16-year war, which, in addition to having caused countless human losses, destroyed resources that were indispensable and vital for the development of our country.

Chissano adds: This situation was worsened by the successive natural disasters, rendering worthless the efforts our people made to produce food for their own consumption and for sale.

As as result, Chissano points out, our country is among the poorest in the world. Thus, we cannot mark the

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occasion as we would we have liked. The festive occasion should, therefore, be used to reflect on how we should consolidate peace, a fundamental premise to develop the country.

Chissano adds: Undoubtedly, we are proud and pleased to note the role the Muslim community is playing in the promotion of a spirit of peace and reconciliation, and in upholding society's ethic and moral values, thereby assisting in the normalization of the people's lives.

Chissano says: On the occasion of 'Id-al-Fitr, I salute Mozambican Muslims and hope they will continue to work for the well-being of the people.

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Ghana

Batallion Leaves for Lebanon Peacekeeping Duties

AB0103205395 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 1 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] An advanced party of GhanBat [Ghana Batallion] 42, made up of 224 men and officers of the Ghana Armed Forces, left Accra today for peacekeeping duties in the Lebanon. The contingent, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel S.A. Odotei, commanding officer of the 5th Batallion of Infantry, will replace GhanBat 41, which has completed its six-month duty tour.

Guinea-Bissau

Government Threatens Reprisals Against Senegal

AB0203134295 Paris AFP in French 1231 GMT 2 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Bissau, 2 Mar (AFP)—The Guinea-Bissau authorities are planning "reprisals" at the border with Senegal in order "to ensure and guarantee the people's security," an official source disclosed here today. Guinea-Bissau Foreign Minister Ansumane Mane did not give any details on these reprisals, which were announced 48 hours after the Senegalese Army's bombardment of a Guinea-Bissau village located 4 km from the border between the two countries.

On 10 February, the Senegalese Air Force "mistakenly" bombarded the Guinea-Bissau village of Ponta Rosa, during a punitive raid against elements of the Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance, who for the past 10 years have demanded the independence of this southern Senegal region. The foreign minister said it is "impossible to describe as a mistake" the Senegalese Army's attack against the village of Ignore during which an inhabitant was injured.

Government Considers Troops to Senegalese Border

AB0203163395 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 2 Mar 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Guinea-Bissau is running out of patience with neighboring Senegal. A flareup of fighting in Senegal's southern Casamance Province between government forces and separatist rebels has been spilling across the border. On 10 February, bombs were dropped by a Senegalese plane on the Guinea side of the border; then on Tuesday [28 February], artillery shells fell on a Guinea village, causing casualties. The Guinea Government has demanded an explanation from Senegal and now it is talking about troop movements. From Bissau, Carlos Sfash telexed this report:

Foreign Minister Ansumane Mane [title as heard] said today that his government was considering measures to ensure and guarantee the security of its people in the border area. Mr. Mane was speaking to the press after meeting with the Senegalese charge d'affaires. He said: If the Senegalese cannot find a way of avoiding frequent territorial violations, Guinea-Bissau might mobilize troops to assure the safety of people living along the border. He went on to say: We consider the bombardment of 10 February as an accident, because it is difficult for a pilot under pressure to take the necessary safeguards; but when it is a question of artillery, we can't say the same thing. Artillery is capable of judging distance, and the Senegalese fired three shells into our territory. According to Ansumane Mane, Bissau cannot allow these incidents to continue, because the people living on the border would lose confidence in the government in Bissau's ability to defend their interests. There has as yet been no response from Dakar to Guinea-Bissau's request for an explanation of the shelling.

Liberia

Woewiyu Elected Fifth State Council Member

AB0203163795 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 2 Mar 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] There are claims in Liberia that the long dispute over who should be the fifth man on the ruling council, proposed at the Ghana peace talks, is over. The wrangle has meant the peace process hasn't ever got off the ground. Fighting and skirmishing has continued. With faction leaders Alhaji Koromah of ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] and Charles Taylor of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] nominated, the bickering was over who should be the candidate from the Coalition Forces. Now, Tom Woewiyu has been named, so it's settled, at least, until someone else disputes it. From Monrovia, Nii Nartey Allison telexed this report:

A statement today from 90-year old Paramount Chief Tamba Taylor said the dispute was resolved following three days of talks behind closed doors at a local hotel. He said that Tom Woewiyu was unanimously accepted to represent the coalition in the proposed State Council. Woewiyu, whose earlier nomination was challenged by Liberian Peace Council spokesman, Octavius Walker, is a former Charles Taylor ally. The statement called on Charles Taylor and ULIMO leader Alhaji Koromah to join their colleagues in Monrovia and facilitate the seating of the new council.

In fact, Alhaji Koromah arrived here this morning amidst cheers from dozens of his supporters waving white handkerchiefs as a sign of peace. Koromah said that he had come to Liberia to participate in a series of meetings which would lead to the seating of the new

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council. He added: For the sake of peace and the problems we have caused the subregion, we must cooperate and end the war.

LNTG Gives Deadline for 'Acceptable' Authority

AB0303120595 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 3 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The chairman of the Liberian National Transitional Government [LNTG], Professor David E. Kpomakpor, says the paralysis which has [word indistinct] the peace process cannot be further tolerated, and unless there is an acceptable political authority by 7 March, the Council of State will proceed to advance substantive proposals to the Liberian people through their delegates at the Liberian National Conference.

Chairman Kpomakpor in a briefing at the Executive Mansion told ambassadors accredited to Monrovia that the Council of State is committed to providing an irreversible course in the peace process. He expressed optimism in the future of the Liberian peace process.

Referring to a LINA [LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY] release, Chairman Kpomakpor informed the diplomats that he had already notified the Committee of Nine on Liberia about the new initiative which the Council of State is developing.

In a meeting with Chairman Kpomakpor were the ambassadors of the United States, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Guinea, and the United Nations secretary general's special representative to Liberia, Ambassador Anthony Nyaki.

Senegal

President Urges Opponent Wade To Join Government

AB0103194495 Paris AFP in French 1946 GMT 28 Feb 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Dakar, 28 Feb (AFP)—Abdoulaye Wade, the main leader of the Senegalese opposition and secretary general of the Senegalese Democratic Party [PDS] stated in Dakar yesterday that Senegalese President Abdou Diouf had proposed to him "to join the government." "President Diouf proposed that I join the government along with many members of my party," Mr. Wade stated after holding discussions with the head of state, pointing out that he would reserve his response. The two officials had already held discussions on the same issue on 5 January.

"I have to discuss the issue with the PDS leading organs and my allies from the opposition," the main Senegalese opponent further stated. Mr. Wade and three PDS members were ministers from April 1991 to August 1992 in the first government that brought together the Socialist Party—in power since the country achieved independence—and opposition parties. The PDS left the government 15 months after joining it, after Mr. Wade decided to run for the presidency a third time, though unsuccessfully, in the February 1993 elections.

Mr. Wade is currently chairman of a three-opposition-party coalition—"Bokk Sopi Senegaal" (To Change Senegal Together)—which has launched a "national consultation" to propose solutions to the economic crisis in Senegal. The two other members of the "Bokk Sopi Senegaal," the African Party for Democracy and Socialism [PADS] and the Movement for Unified Socialism [Mouvement pour le Socialisme Unifie] [MSU] have publicly ruled out the idea of joining the government. Questioned after his discussions with President Diouf, Mr. Wade pointed out that there was no incompatibility between being a member of the government and the opposition coalition at the same time.

Mr. Wade along with the PADS and MSU leaders, Landing Savane and Babacar Sane, respectively, were charged with "threatening state security," for the 16 February 1994 riots in which seven people lost their lives. They were later discharged. The dead included five policemen who were killed with traditional weapons.

The other main opposition parties, including the Convention of Democrats and Patriots [Convention des Democrates et Patriotes] and the Democratic National Rally [Rassemblement National Democratique] have also refused to join the government.

The government is expected to be reshuffled before the end of the week. Current Prime Minister Habib Thiam is to be reappointed, an authoritative source stated.

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